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states that its aim is "to enhance the interest of producers in increased agricultural production and to enable them to sell a much larger part of their products on the free market."

The main provisions of the decree are as follows:]

1. Produce delivery quotas will be scheduled in advance for a period of several years.
2. Delivery obligations based on 1953 quotas are reduced as follows (in percent):

| <u>Product</u> | <u>Producers Cooperative Groups</u> | <u>Producers Cooperatives Types I and II</u> | <u>Independent Producers</u> |
|------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|
| Field crops | 25 | 15-20 | 10-15 |
| Pigs and cattle | 30 | 30 | 25-30 |
| Poultry and eggs | 50 | 40 | 40 |
| Milk | 30 | 20-25 | 15-20 |
| Wine | 50 | 30 | 25 |

3. Delivery obligations for pastures are discontinued.
4. Delivery obligations for owners of large tracts of land and for other exploiters are 5 percent higher than for independent peasants.
5. Tracts of land for which production contracts have been made are exempt from delivery obligations.

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 1954-1956 -- Budapest, Magyar Kozlony, 23 Dec 54

[The entire issue (24 pages) of Magyar Kozlony is devoted to the publication of the text of Joint Resolution No 1,080 of 23 December 1954 of the Central Leadership of the Hungarian Workers Party and the Council of Ministers. It outlines a large-scale 3-year development program for Hungarian agriculture.

The highlights of the resolution follows:]

Preamble

To assure the execution of the program laid down in this resolution, a total of 12-13 billion forints will be appropriated in the course of the next 3 years.

Outstanding workers of the state farms and producers cooperatives will be awarded various decorations described in the resolution. Successful independent peasants will be awarded the title "model farmer."

Soil Conservation and Improvement

One fifth of the arable land must be fertilized each year with stable manure. On poor soils 70-100 quintals of stable manure should be used per cadastral yoke annually. To improve and supplement stable manure, 20,000 quintals of bone meal and crude phosphate will be produced annually. In addition, the production of peat fecal manure will be stepped up to 2.5 million quintals in 1954 and 3 million quintals in 1956. The quantity of compost produced will be increased to 2.1 million quintals in 1956. In the hog farms 2 million quintals of fresh manure improved with peat will be produced. For the purpose of manure production, 2 million quintals of peat will be allotted annually.

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Manuring with compost will be performed on 50,000 cadastral yokes in 1954 and the area will be gradually increased to 500,000 cadastral yokes in the course of the next 3 years. The Minister of Light Industry is instructed to produce 300,000 quintals of compost-superphosphate mixture in 1954 and one million quintals in 1956 according to the method of Academician Lajos Kreybig. This fertilizer mixture will be sold at 50 forints per quintal.

The irrigated area will be increased by 50,000 cadastral yokes in 1954 and by an additional 110,000 cadastral yokes by 1956. To make more tractors available for stubble plowing, the number of electric threshing machines will be increased by 1,500 during the next 3 years. In the course of the next 3 years, 180,000 cadastral yokes of acid and alkali soil will be improved. To achieve this goal, soil-improving machines representing a value of 28.7 million forints will be produced by 1956. During the same period, the utilization of 170,000 cadastral yokes of marshland will be begun.

Cereal Production

The area devoted to the production of cereals is currently smaller than before the liberation as a result of the increase in industrial crops, especially oleaginous plants. Although average wheat production over the last 6 years is above the average for the 10-year period preceding the liberation, it is still below outstanding individual results.

The low national average is largely the result of incorrect production methods. Soil preparation and manuring are poor; the preparation of seeds is unsatisfactory; cultivation is neglected; sowing is delayed and shallow, the number of planting machines is insufficient; and work organization is deficient. To correct these faults, the following steps must be taken:

1. The area planted in wheat and rye must be increased by 100,000 cadastral yokes to a total of 3,440,000 cadastral yokes, 73-75 percent of which must be devoted to wheat. The average bread grain production must be increased by one to 1.5 quintals per cadastral yoke during the next 3 years as compared with the average for the last 6 years.
2. The area planted in barley is to be increased by 26,000 cadastral yokes to a total of 800,000 cadastral yokes, 60-62 percent of which are to be autumn barley. The average barley production must be stepped up by 1.5 quintals per cadastral yoke.

Fodder Production

Fodder production is unsatisfactory and is particularly poor in albumens. The fodder-producing area is insufficient, the pastures and meadows are neglected, and the crops are small and of inferior quality. The alfalfa- and rough-fodder-producing area must be increased to 75,000 cadastral yokes in 1954, 800,000 in 1955, and 885,000 in 1956.

Alfalfa production is to be stepped up by 3 quintals per cadastral yoke during the next 3 years. In 1954, 5,000 quintals of alfalfa seed will be loaned to independent peasants; in 1955, 8,500 quintals; and in 1956, 10,000 quintals. It is to be returned in kind within 2 years. The price of alfalfa seed will be 1,500 forints per quintal.

In 1954 silo fodder will be produced on 350,000 cadastral yokes; in 1955, on 380,000; and in 1956, on 430,000.

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Industrial Plants

Production is to be stepped up by an increase in average production rather than by increasing the planted area. In general, the area planted in sugar beets, hemp, tobacco, rape, poppy seed, and chicory should be maintained; and that of sunflower seed and cotton should be reduced. The average yield is to be increased in the course of the next 2-3 years to 120 quintals in sugar beets, 7-8 quintals in sunflower seed, 28 quintals in hemp, 4 quintals in cotton, and 7 quintals in tobacco per cadastral yoke.

Potato and Vegetable Production

Currently, the potato-producing area is 77,000 cadastral yokes smaller than prior to liberation. Although the area allotted to vegetable production is double that of 1938, vegetable production has actually decreased due to the incompetence of the directing agencies.

During the next 2 or 3 years, 435,000 cadastral yokes are to be added to the potato-producing area, and the average potato yield must be increased by 10-15 quintals per cadastral yoke as compared with the preceding 6 years. To develop vegetable production, the irrigated area will be increased, improved seeds will be distributed, more cultivating implements and fertilizer will be produced, and better production methods will be introduced.

Fruit, Grape, and Wine Production

Production results for the country as a whole are unsatisfactory. Due to the lack of black vitriol, the grape yield has declined; because of the inadequate viticultural equipment, wine production has diminished both quantitatively and qualitatively; and as a result of the deficient pricing system and of the poor organization of the overexpanded socialized commerce, both producers cooperatives and independent peasants have been discouraged.

To remedy the present situation, 15 million new fruit trees will be planted, the fruit-producing area will be increased by 10,000 cadastral yokes, and 70,000-75,000 cadastral yokes will be added to the area of vineyards during the next 6 years. Approximately 40,000-42,000 cadastral yokes of the new vineyards will be allotted to independent peasants.

Animal Husbandry, Meat and Fat Production

Hungary's livestock is larger today than before the war. However, low yields have not been eliminated and therefore animal husbandry fails to satisfy the requirements of the population. Cattle breeding is particularly unfavorable, and milk production is very unsatisfactory. The present low level in animal breeding and meat and fat production is largely due to the unsatisfactory fodder supply.

During the next 3 years, the number of cattle must be increased to 2.2 million, including 1.1 million cows. This increase will be largely the responsibility of the independent peasants. During the same period, mechanized milking will be introduced in at least 500 producers' cooperatives and state farms.

By 1956 at least 7.6 pigs must be produced per sow [per annum] and the number of hogs must be increased to 5.5 million, including 610,000 sows. The number of sheep is to be raised to 2.3 million and the wool yield to an average of 3.8 kilograms per sheep per year. The price of raw wool will be increased from the present 15 forints to 36 forints [per kilogram?]

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The poultry stock must be increased to 20 million, 19 million of which are to be raised by independent peasants. The above total includes 17 million chickens with an annual average of 90-100 eggs per chicken. [This yield would correspond to a maximum of 170 eggs annually per person for the total population of approximately 10 million.] Fish production will be stepped up from the present 70,000 quintals to 210,000 quintals per year.

Mechanization and Improvement of Agricultural Labor

Currently, 14,000 tractors, 1,400 combines, and 3,000 binders are in operation, with which deep plowing was performed on 1.5 million cadastral yokes and grain harvested on 550,000 cadastral yokes in 1953. Mechanized agricultural operations are handicapped by serious deficiencies: the number of machines is insufficient, and both the machines and the spare parts are qualitatively inferior; utilization and maintenance are unsatisfactory, largely due to the incompetence of the managers of the tractor stations and state farms; labor migration is excessive and labor discipline is lax; the social condition of the workers is poor; living quarters, food and cultural services are inferior; and the wage system is unsatisfactory.

It is planned that, by 1956, all of the stubble plowing, 80 percent of the grain harvesting, and 70 percent of the grass mowing will be performed by machine power in the cooperatives and state farms. During the next 3 years, 13,000 model G-35 tractors and 2,200 combines will be produced in Hungary. The production plan for 1954 also includes 1,000 steam and 1,500 electric threshing machines and 600 binders for the tractor stations; and 12,500 horse-drawn plows, 1,600 horse-drawn planters, 12,000 harrows, and 9,000 horsehoes for the independent peasants.

Management, Advanced Training

Excessive centralization must be discontinued, especially the system of directing the agricultural work of a large area by the agronomist of the tractor station. The agronomists will be stationed in the producers cooperatives and the towns, and each will be assigned an area of 2,500-3,000 cadastral yokes for supervision.

In the autumn of 1954 two new agricultural colleges, one at Keszthely and one at Makaróvár, will be opened. In addition, the mechanization department of the University of Agricultural Sciences of Godollo will be converted into an independent school, under the title of Mezogazdasági Gépeszeti Főiskola (Agricultural Engineering University).

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